

## LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

(Continued from First Page.)

ters million dollars less than in 1899. The only two items of increase in the public expenses of 1900 over 1899 are for pensions and interest on the public debt. For 1900 we expended for pensions \$13,352, and for the fiscal year 1900 our payments on this account amounted to \$140,877,316. The net increase of interest on the public debt of 1900 over 1899 required by the war loan, was \$26,875. While Congress authorized the government to make a war loan of \$50,000,000 at the beginning of the war with Spain, only \$20,000,000 of bonds were issued, bearing 3 per cent interest which was promptly and patriotically taken by our citizens.

**Taxation Will be Reduced.** Unless something unforeseen occurs to reduce our revenues or increase our expenditures, the Congress at its next session should reduce taxation very materially.

Five years ago we were selling government bonds bearing as high as 5 per cent interest. Now we are redeeming them with a bond at par bearing 2 per cent interest. We are selling our surplus products at a loss, and our surplus money is being loaned to other nations so much more than we have bought from them during the past three years, is a radical improvement of our financial relations. The great debt of the United States which has been borrowed for Europe for our rapid, material development have remained a constant drain upon our resources for interest and dividends and made our money markets liable to constant disturbances by calls for money or heavy sales of our securities whenever moneyed stringency or panic occurred abroad. We have now been paying these debts and bringing home many of our securities and establishing our financial credits abroad by our loans and placing ourselves upon a sure foundation of financial independence.

In the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the United States of Africa, the United States has maintained an attitude of neutrality in accordance with its well known traditional policy. It did not hesitate, however, when requested by the government of the United States to exercise its good offices for a cessation of hostilities. It is to be observed that while the South African republics made like request of other powers, the United States is the only one which complied. The British government declined to accept the intervention of any power.

Ninety-one per cent of our exports and imports are now carried by foreign ships. For ocean transportation, we pay annually to foreign ship-owners over \$165,000,000. We ought to own the ships for our carrying trade with the world, and we ought to build them in American ship-yards and man them with American sailors. Our own flag should carry the transportation charges now paid to foreigners. I have called the attention of Congress to this subject in my several annual messages. In that of December 6, 1897, I said:

"Extend Our Foreign Commerce. Most desirable from every standpoint of national interest and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not do it now. We should be the largest no longer."

In my message of December 5, 1899, I said:

"Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give our commerce maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with the rank among the nations of the earth. The past year has recorded exceptional progress in our shipyards and in the activities of continual prosperity in ship building are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our shipmen has been enacted. Our coast trade has been secured, and from the beginning of the government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequalled in our records or those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard our progress at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world."

**Great Waterway of Commerce.**

I now reiterate these views. A subject of immediate importance to our country is the completion of a great waterway of commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific. The construction of a maritime canal is now more than ever indispensable to the nation and ready communication between our eastern and western seaports demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the expansion of our inland trade in the Pacific.

Our national policy is unambiguously and ever calls for its completion and control by this government; and it is believed that the next session of Congress, after receiving the full report of the commission on the canal, will make provisions for the speedy accomplishment of this great work.

Combinations of capital which control the market in commodities necessary to the general use of the people by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, thus enhancing prices, to the general consumer are obnoxious to the common law and the public welfare. The law is dangerous and oppressive against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory or penal legislation. Publicity will be a helpful influence to check the evil. Uniformity of legislation in the several States should be secured. Discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations is essential to the wise and effective treatment of this subject. For the co-operation of capital is necessary to meet new business conditions and extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but compliances and combinations intended to restrict business, create monopolies and control prices should be effectively restrained.

**Employment for Labor.** The best service which can be rendered to labor is to afford it an opportunity for steady and remunerative employment, and give it every encouragement for advancement. The policy that subverts this end is the true American policy. The past three years have been more satisfactory to American workmen than many preceding years. Any change of the present industrial policy of the government would be disastrous to their highest interests. With prosperity at home and an increasing foreign market for our products, employment should continue to wait upon labor, and with the present gold standard the workman is secured against payments for his labor in a depreciated currency. For labor, a short day is better than a short dollar; one who lightens the burden of the other lessens the rewards of toil. The one will promote contentment and independence; the other penury and want. The wages of labor should be adequate to keep the home in comfort, to enable the children to go to school, and to afford something by for the days of infirmity and old age.

Practical civil service reform has always been the support and encouragement of the Republican party. The future of the merit system is safe in its hands. The Civil Service. During the present administration an occasion has arisen for modification or amendment in the existing civil service law and rules they have been made. Important amendments were promulgated by executive order under date of May 29, from competitive examination of certain places involving fiduciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific or executive character, which it was thought might better be filled either by non-competitive examination or by other tests of fitness in the discretion of the appointing officer. It is gratifying that the experience of more than a year has vindicated these changes, in the marked improvement of the public service. The merit system, as far as practicable, is the basis for all appointments to office in our new territory. The American people are profoundly grateful to the soldiers, sailors and marines, who have, in every time of conflict, fought their country's battles and defended its honors. The survivors and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen are justly entitled to receive the generous and considerate care of the nation. Few are now left of those who fought in the Mexican war, and while many of the veterans of the Civil war are still spared to us, their numbers are rapidly diminishing, and are fast becoming an increasing dependency. These, with the soldiers of the Spanish war, will not be neglected by their grateful countrymen. The pension laws have been liberal. They should be justly administered, and will be. Preference should be given to the soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows and orphans, with respect to employment in the public service.

**Order in Cuba.** We have been in possession of Cuba since the first of January, 1899. We have restored order and established domestic tranquility. We have fed the starving, clothed the naked, and ministered to the sick. We have improved the sanitary condition of the island. We have stimulated industry, introduced public education and taken a full and comprehensive enumeration of the inhabitants. The qualification of electors has been settled, and under the officers have been chosen for all the municipalities of Cuba. These local governments are now in operation, administered by the people. Our military establishment has been reduced from 13,000 soldiers to less than 5,000. An election has been ordered to be held on the 15th of September under a fair election law, already tried in the municipal elections, to choose members of a constitutional convention, and the convention by the same order is to assemble on the first Monday of November to frame a constitution upon which an independent government for the island will rest. All this is a long step in the fulfillment of our sacred guarantees to the people of Cuba.

"We hold Porto Rico by the same title as the Philippines. The treaty of peace which ceded us the one conveyed to us the other. Congress has given to this island a government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own legislature, enact their own local laws, and in these respects have the same power and privileges enjoyed by other territories belonging to the United States, and a much larger measure of self-government than was given to the inhabitants of Louisiana under Jefferson. A district court of the United States for Porto Rico has been established, and local courts have been inaugurated, all of which are in operation."

**Refers to Porto Rico.** The generous treatment of the Porto Ricans accords with the most liberal thought of our own country, and encourages the best aspirations of the people of the island. While they do not have instant free commercial intercourse with the United States, and commerce with the United States, Congress, by removing, on the first day of May next, 25 per cent of the duties, and providing for the removal of the remaining 15 per cent on the first of March, 1902, or earlier, if the legislature of Porto Rico shall provide local revenues for the expenses of conducting the government. During this intermediate period, Porto Rican products coming into the United States pay a tariff of 15 per cent of the rates under the Dingley act, and our goods going to Porto Rico pay a like rate. The duties thus paid and collected both in Porto Rico and the United States, are paid to the government of Porto Rico, and no part thereof is taken by the national government. All of the duties from November 1, 1898, to June 30, 1900, aggregating the sum of \$2,250,000, paid at the custom house in the United States upon Porto Rican products, under the laws existing prior to the above mentioned act of Congress, have gone into the treasury of Porto Rico to relieve the destitute, and for schools and other public purposes. In addition to this we have expended for relief, education and improvement of roads, the sum of \$1,513,054 95. The United States military force in the island has been reduced from 11,000 to 1,500, and native Porto Ricans constitute for the most part the local constabulary.

Under the new law and the inauguration of civil government there has been a gratifying revival of business. The manufactures of Porto Rico are developing; her imports are increasing; her tariff is yielding increased returns; her fields are being cultivated; free schools are being established. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments incident to a change of national conditions, she is rapidly showing the good effects of her new relations to this nation.

**The Philippine Question.** For the sake of full and intelligent understanding of the Philippine question, and to give to the people authentic information of the acts and aims of the administration, I present at some length the events of importance leading up to the present situation. The purposes of the Executive are best revealed and can best be judged by what he has done and is doing. It will be seen that the power of the government has been used for the liberty, the peace and the prosperity of the Philippine people, and that force has been employed only against force which stood in the way of the realization of these ends.

On the 25th day of April, 1898, Congress declared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. On May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. On May 19, 1898, Major General Merritt, U. S. A., was placed in command of the military expedition to Manila, and was directed among other things to immediately "publish a proclamation declaring that we come not to make war upon the people of the Philippines, nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by ac-



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Ayer's Sarsaparilla  
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Ayer's Ague Cure

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Give aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection."

On July 3, 1898, the Spanish fleet, in attempting to escape from Santiago harbor, was destroyed by the American fleet, and on July 17, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the city of Santiago surrendered to the commander of the American forces.

Following these brilliant victories, on the twelfth day of August, 1898, upon the initiative of Spain, hostilities were suspended, and a protocol was signed, with a view to arranging terms of peace between the two governments. In pursuance thereof, I appointed as commissioners the following distinguished citizens to conduct the negotiations on the part of the United States: Hon. William R. Day, of Ohio; Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine; Hon. Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; Hon. George Gray, of Delaware, and Hon. Whitelaw Reid, of New York. In addressing the peace commission before its departure for Paris, I said:

**Standing for Humanity.**

"It is my wish that throughout the negotiations entrusted to the commission the purpose and spirit with which the United States accepted the unwelcome necessity of war should be kept constantly in view. We took up arms only in obedience to the dictates of humanity, and in the fulfillment of high public and moral obligations. We had no desire of aggrandizement, and no ambition of conquest. Through the long course of repeated negotiations which preceded and aimed to avert the struggle and in the final arbitrament of force this country was impelled solely by the purpose of relieving grievous wrongs and removing long existing conditions which disturbed its tranquility, which shocked the moral sense of mankind, and which could no longer be endured."

"It is my earnest wish that the United States in making peace should follow the same high rule of conduct which guided it in the conduct of the war. It is as my wish and expectation that the commissioners may be received in a manner due to the honored and authorized representatives of the American people, duly commissioned on account of the high character and integrity of the men who compose the commission, and the richest blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering nation."

On the 6th of February, 1899, the treaty of peace was signed between the United States, and the Congress immediately appropriated \$20,000,000 to carry out its provisions. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th of April.

As early as April, 1899, the Philippine commission, of which Dr. Schurman was president, endeavored to bring about peace in the islands by repeated conferences with leading Tagalogs representing the local government, and the government of the United States, to the end that some general plan of government might be offered them which they would accept. So great was the satisfaction of the insurgent commissioners that the latter submitted the proposed scheme to me for approval, and my action thereon is shown by the cable message following:

"Schurman, Manila. May 5, 1899."

"Yours of 4th received. You are authorized to propose that under the military power of the President, pending action of Congress, government of the Philippine Islands shall consist of a governor, to be appointed by the President, and a cabinet, appointed by the President, non-general; a general advisory council elected by the people; the qualifications of electors to be carefully considered and determined; and the governor to be a native-born citizen of the United States, and the cabinet to be composed of natives or Americans, or both, having no connection with the insurrection, and the people of the Philippine Islands at an early date shall have the largest measure of local self-government consistent with peace and good order."

**Broke Their Promise.**

In the latter part of May another group of representatives came from the insurgent leader. The whole matter was fully discussed with them and promise of acceptance seemed near at hand. They agreed that our commissioners would return after consulting with their leader, but they never did.

As a result of the views expressed by the first Tagalog representative favorable to the plan of the commission it appeared that he was by no means the insurgent leader, stripped of his shoulder straps, dismissed from the army and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment.

The views of the commission are best set forth in their own words: "Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No other alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat."

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligation to our country and to the friendly Filipinos and to our flag demanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no open question as to how we accept the prosecution of the war, we the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

**Lack of Education.**

After the most thorough study of the situation, the trade and commercial cost of the war, are questions we

might yield. They might be waived or compromised, but the questions of duty and humanity appeal to the President so strongly that he can find no approval also, as well as the indignity of the peace, but the one he has here marked out."

The treaty of peace was concluded on December 10, 1898. By its terms the archipelago, known as the Philippine Islands, was ceded by Spain to the United States, and was also provided that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress. Eleven months after the date of December 21st, the following direction was given to the commander of our forces in the Philippines:

"The military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in governing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the United States of America is to be exerted for the securing of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations to the inhabitants of the islands. It will be the duty of the commander to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights."

**Philippine Commission Appointed.** In order to facilitate the most humane and most effective extension of authority throughout these islands, and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants, appointed in January, 1899, the Philippine Commission, of which Dr. Schurman, of New York, Admiral George Dewey, of Indiana, Professor Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan, and Major General Elwell Otis, of the United States Army, were members. Their instructions contained the following:

"In the performance of this duty the commissioners are enjoined to meet at the earliest possible date, in the city of Manila, and to be guided by the following principles: Their presence and the mission entrusted to them, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued so long as necessary, the primary object of the mission is to establish industrial and commercial prosperity, and to provide for the safety of persons and of property by such means as may be found conducive to these ends."

The commissioners will endeavor, without interference with the military authorities of the United States now in control of the Philippines, to ascertain the wishes of the people, and to make to the inhabitants and what improvements in the public order may be practicable, and for this purpose they will study attentively the existing social and political conditions of the islands, and the various forms of local government, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation, and the need of public improvements. They will report the results of their observations and reflections, and will recommend such executive action as may from time to time seem to them wise and useful."

"The commissioners are hereby authorized to regulate the conduct of their persons resident in the islands from whom they may believe themselves able to derive information or suggestions valuable for the purposes of their commission, or whom they may choose to employ as assistants, as may be necessary for this purpose."

**Exercise Due Respect.**

"It is my desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the islands the commissioners exercise due respect for the ideals, customs and institutions of the tribes which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the government of the United States. It is also my wish and expectation that the commissioners may be received in a manner due to the honored and authorized representatives of the American people, duly commissioned on account of the high character and integrity of the men who compose the commission, and the richest blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering nation."

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It Makes Restful Sleep.

Sleeplessness almost invariably accompanies constipation and its manifold attendant evils—nervous disorders, indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, etc. To attempt to induce sleep by opiate is a serious mistake, for the brain is only benumbed and the body suffers. Celery King removes the cause of wakefulness by its soothing effect on the nerves and on the stomach and bowels.

**CELERY KING Cures Constipation and Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases.**

**BELLAIRE HAPPENINGS.**

Matters of Interest in the Metropolis of Belmont County.

The St. Clairsville fair the past week was attended on the last day by the usual large crowd, and the association was put in better shape than indications up to the finishing day gave any reason to hope for. The exhibit in the fruit and poultry line, seemed to be lost sight of largely, and everybody there watched the speed ring contests. These were good, and the best horses won, according to those who probably know less about the merits of one race, Imperial Hal, made an exhibition mile and a track record of 2:17 1/2 for St. Clairsville. It is the social feature of this fair that has attracted large crowds for years. One day is taken for an outing by all the neighborhood country, and the commingling of neighbors and friends is what draws them together as much as the fair attractions. But a good county fair ought to be made of this one, now that it is the only one in the county.

Hon. Thomas B. House, of Woodfield, who was nominated for presidential elector by the Republicans of this congressional district, has resigned because of his having since been chosen as president of a new national bank organized in his home town. The committee is called to meet at Steubenville next Friday to fill the vacancy. No one connected with national banks is eligible.

Hope Commandery of Knights Templar has decided to go to Columbus on the 17th of October for the annual meeting of the order in the interest of R. E. C. Sir Knight W. C. Berglund for grand wardens. Many of them members have already signified their intention of going, and the wardens' hand will accompany them.

The well bred setter pup presented to Hon. J. G. Gill by D. H. Darrah, of this city, is now in the hands of an old-time trainer at Belmont, who reports that he is coming on well. He is the time setter, and will be among the best trained dogs of this section. He is along the purple bred lines.

The street car company has arranged for more cars on this side all of this week to accommodate the crowds that will probably take in the Wheeling fair. As disagreeable weather on either side will be avoided if no accidents occur.

Dr. D. W. Boone has been chosen a member of the board of directors of a new sportsman's association just organized at Columbus. The object is to have complete access to the game lands, and the present status of the land is to be determined.

The Republican county central committee have all been provided with a supply of campaign buttons and literature for distribution among the voters, and all are engaged in taking a poll of their precincts.

Oscar L. Anderson, who has just been elected clerk of the state assembly at Columbus, where he was storekeeper for several years, is an old Belmont county boy, but his more recent home was at Cambridge.

Several street fairs on their way to the Wheeling fair held forth on the streets last Saturday night, and succeeded in making expenses to Sunday over the way.

Hon. C. L. Weems came down from St. Clairsville Saturday afternoon and mingled with friends here.

Rev. W. V. Twinkie is home from his vacation, and preached two excellent sermons, both with confidence to investors.

Particulars upon application.

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**WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50 GIRLS** to peel tomatoes; place work; good wages. Apply at once, GEO. E. McMECHEN & SONS CO., corner Twenty-eighth and Chapline streets.

**AGENTS—GENERAL AGENTS TO** sell our rubber collars, cuffs, fronts, etc. in largest commission; reliable goods; big money to hustlers. AMERICAN RUBBER COLLAR COMPANY, Springfield, Mass.

**MARINE CORPS, U. S. NAVY RECRUITS** Wanted. Men and boys; service on our warships in all parts of the world and on land in the Philippines when required. Recruiting Officer, Reilly Block, Market and Fourteenth streets, Wheeling.

**WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND ENERGETIC** salesmen to sell the well known Dieterichs Valve-Oleum Lubricating Oil to the consuming trade on commission. Apply to DIETERICHS VALVE-OLEUM OIL CO., 60 Garfield Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

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**\$12 PER WEEK BONA FIDE** Salary and expenses. Capable men and women to represent us in selling agents. Rapid promotion and increase of salary. New, brilliant lines. BUTLER & ALGER, New Haven, Conn.

**WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE.** Men and boys; special offer of board, tools, scholarship and transportation to our college at Chicago or New York continued this month; position guaranteed for graduates; large salary. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE REPRESENTATIVE, 419 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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**\$25 TO \$50 DAILY EASILY MADE** by our Live Agents, men and women, selling our latest Novelty, Campaign Waterproo Neckties. Goods entirely new and patented. Agents desired. Sales unlimited. What other do you do. Time is short. Write to-day and secure exclusive territory. Address with stamp, M. & M. MANFAC. CO., Dept. C., Springfield, Mass.

**AGENTS AND TRAVELING SALESMEN WANTED.** By jewelry manufacturers salary and expense guaranteed; write for particulars at once; send money order for \$15 for sample of Elgin or Waltham, full jewel, 14-k filled watch, retailing at \$25 (with privilege of returning); guarantee for 25 years in every watch. NEW ENGLAND WATCH CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

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**LOST—BUNCH OF KEYS, FINDER** leave at this office; reward; name on tag, J. W. STEVENSON, East Liverpool, O.

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**FOR SALE....**

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